FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1881.

Bijou Opera Monne—Rooms for Rent. Booth's Theatre—Michael Stregoft. Hummell's Muneum. Broadway and Fib et. traip's Theatre—Cinderella at School, tirend Opera House—My Fariner. Haverly's 14th St. Theatre—"Jo." Haverly's Athle's Garden-My Geraldia. Saverly's 6th Av. Theater-Smill. Metropolitan Concert Hall-Concert. A.w Theatre Comique-The Major, Matine

The President made no progress yesterday. The physicians say that he held his own. His pulse and temperature were obstinately high, and the account given in the morning bulletin of his fever of the pight before was so worded as to renew auxiety. This fever came later than usual, and at an hour, it appears, when, at an earlier stage of the case, fever had been accompanied by chills and followed by an unfavorable change. There were no chills on Wednesday night, or, so far as is known, yesterday; but the announcement that they had not appeared left the impression that they had been expected. Mr. BLAINE's despatch suggests that the extremely trying weather may partly account for yesterday's fever and high pulse.

## Tenacious of Life.

We may judge from the little exhibition in this city, day before yesterday, of the relative Stalwart and Half Breed strength, that Mr. CONKLING is as tenacious of political life as Gen. GARFIELD is of physical life. It is found to be a very hard thing to kill off ROSCOE CONKLING.

And were it not for his enmity to the free dom of the press and his support of a third term, we could heartly rejoice at his triumph over meaner foes.

What a fadeless glory would have been nis had he conscientiously and boldly exposed the wickedness of the Electoral Commission conspiracy!

## Is It in Answer to Prayer? Is the marked improvement in the condi tion of the President a direct answer to the

prayers offered up in his behalf? It will be remembered that during the latest and most severe crisis of his disease his physicians, even the most hopeful of them, were filled with alarm, and his recovery was almost entirely despaired of. It would be a miracle, said the watchers by his bedside.

## Is it a miracle?

That is to say, has there been a special, extraordinary interference by Divine Providence to restore him, when he would not have been restored but for the prayers of the people? These prayers became general and fervent in the darkest hour of his illness; when, lo, a light, as from heaven, began to illumine the darkness.

Most people will believe that it was a direct interposition of Divine Providence Else what is the good of prayer?

Logicians affect to ridicule this idea. They any that the universe is governed by general laws. But that may be, and still prayers may be efficacious; for it may be one of the mysterious principles of the general system that prayers shall exercise a certain influence, seen only in its effects, like the law of gravitation.

### The Virtues and Devotion of American Wives.

It may well be a source of national pride sacrifice and of the thoughtful and tender devetion of Mrs. Garrield to her husband | ly handled. during his long and distressing illness every American wife under similar circumof American women; and though they attract little or no attention, such instances of wifely care and watchful affection are of constant occurrence, in the palatial houses of the rich and in the humbler dwellings of the poor and lowly: so that when Mrs. GARFIELD is praised, the high eulogies pronounced upon her belong not to her alone, but are tributes to the character, the disinterestedness, and the fidelity of American wives in general. Indeed, so much is the exercise of all these womanly virtues looked upon as a matter of course, that the public would be greatly shocked at the manifestation of any lack of them in a case where the sufferings of a husband had been so terrible and prolonged. Many a common daily earnings, possesses the priceless treasure of a wife just as devoted; while it is fortunate that the conspicuous example of a President's wife has brought these common but high qualities of American women so prominently before the world.

The Police Justices and the New Code. In reviewing the new Code of Criminal Procedure, we have considered only those provisions which are applicable to the whole State. At a meeting of the Police Justices of this city, held on Wednesday, the sections | plicity in the crime—if crime there was. which prescribe the manner in which bail shall be taken by magistrates in cities were that great inconvenience would result from Attorney of the time and place of giving bail in cases of felony. We think the code ought to authorize the magistrate to dispense with this requirement at his discretion; but the difficulty to which it will give rise is probably exaggerated.

In the first place, there is an express provision that the District Attorney may waive the giving of the notice. If it is found inconvenient in practice, we see no reason why he could not send a general waiver to the Police Justices, dispensing with it in all cases but the gravest offences. Then the time of the notice is practically under the | ted that the MALLEYS or BLANCHE DOUGcontrol of the magistrate, who is expressly | Lass had any hand in it, the conduct of all empowered to make it less than two days, three of these persons draws suspicion upon and who can thus shorten it so as to require | themselves. the immediate attendance of the District Attorney or his representative, just as a summary hearing on a writ of habeas corpus can be obtained by making it return-

The Police Justices seem also to be disturbed at the prospect of having to write down the depositions, question and answer. At least so we infer from their decision to apply for an appropriation for stenographers. The services of a short-hand writer, however, will hardly permit compliance with the spirit of the code, which evidently contemplates that the testimony shall be fully written out, read to the witness, corrected of the Government, and that it is his if need be, and authenticated by the magistrate, without any such delay or necessity possible. Why, then, does he wish to give for the attendance of witnesses on an adjourned day as would inevitably arise if a stenographer were employed. For example, section 204 provides that each answer shall | the right and the power to do otherwise? be distinctly read to the witness as it is taken down, and shall be corrected or added | principles of democracy are worth sustain-

be the truth. Of course this means taken down in long hand.

And why should not the Police Justices of this city write out the depositions in this manner, or have them written out by their clerks in their presence? What more important duty have they to perform? It will not avail as an excuse for avoiding it to say that their official burdens are already too onerous. They all appear to have enough time for other pursuits; let them economize a part of it for the benefit of the city which pays them such liberal salaries. There are always plenty of Police Justices at political conventions. JACOB M. PATTERson, Jr., and Solon B. Smith were not so oppressed by judicial cares as to be kept away from the meeting of the Republican State Committee on the day before the new code went into effect. If they and their brother magistrates cannot comply with the new law without the assistance of stenographers, let them resign, and the Mayor will doubtless find successors for them who will gladly undertake the task at the same rate of compensation.

### The Struggle for Ascendancy in the Republican Convention.

The test votes at the meeting of the Republican State Committee prove that a majority of the members still adhere to the Stalwart faith and to Roscoe Conkling, its chief apostle. As the decisions of the committee concerning the time and place for the assembling of the State Convention were likely to exert a good deal of influence in the campaign, great efforts had been made by the friends of the Administration to induce certain Stalwarts on the committee to abandon their principles and their leader. But these efforts seem to have produced no effect upon anybody except Speaker SHARPE, and perhaps a couple of others who might be claimed by either side; while as to SHARPE, his course had not been doubtful since he deserted his colors and went over to the Half Breeds in the Senatorial contest.

Mr. Conkland's ardent advocates, having carried every point in the committee against the Half Breeds and their two or three recent converts, crowned the victory by electing ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt temporary Chairman in the room of Gen. ARTHUR, who was absent. It is a significant fact, however, that ARTHUR did not resign his place on the committee. Having prevailed in this preliminary engagement, we suppose the Stalwarts will now put forth every exertion to win the main battle by carrying the State Convention. They have secured a period of unusual length in which to elect delegates, which was one of the points made by the Stalwarts; and the selection of this city as the spot where the Convention is to assemble is understood to be an important gain for their wing of the party.

The Stalwarts were largely in the ascendancy at each of the last six State Conventions excepting one. In the February Convention of 1876, when delegates were chosen to the National Convention at Cincinnati, the supporters of Mr. CONKLING were in a majority of three to one; and all the delegates to Cincinnati then elected voted for him as the Presidential nominee, excepting George William Curtis. One of the delegates who voted on every ballot for CONKLING until his name was withdrawn was WILLIAM H. ROBERTSON. At the September Convention of 1876 for the nomination of a State ticket, and when Mr. MORGAN was presented as the candidate for Governor, the Conkling element was in the minority. But in 1877, after a very animated canvass, the Stalwarts regained the ascendancy and carried the Convention by a majority of about four to one. Mr. CONKLING was present and led his wing of the party. that all which is justly said of the self- It was the first year of HAYES, and the Fraudulent Administration was very severe-

This Convention was a turning point in might be said with equal justice of almost | the control of the party in New York. The three State Conventions since held have been stances. Indeed, nothing less is expected | dominated by the Stalwarts. The anti-CONKLING branch of the party threw out a challenge in regard to the Convention of 1878. But when it met, their numbers were so pititul that they struck their flag without firing a gun. The Half Breeds made a desperate effort to beat Mr. Cornell for Governor in the Convention of 1879. He was then a clumsy, heavy load on the shoulders of the Stalwarts, but they proved strong enough to carry even him through. At the Convention of 1880, which elected delegates to Chicago to nominate a Presidential candidate, it was demonstrated under the sharpest tests that the CONKLING-ARTHUR element was in a majority of about two-thirds. Such is the record of the party in this State for the last five years and a half in relaborer, living from hand to mouth on his gard to the relative strength of its two factions. Is there reason to suppose that on a fair trial it will show any essential change this fall?

# Whence Blanche Douglass's Anxiety

Miss Blanche Douglass, in the very at tempts which she is making to establish the fact of her innocence, is constantly furnishing grounds for suspicion that she is not wholly without knowledge of the cause and manner of JENNIE CRAMER'S death, though she may have had no com-

She says that as soon as she heard of the death of Miss CRAMER she went to the store discussed, and the opinion was expressed of Mr. MALLEY and saw WALTER and James, and asked them if the report was the requirement of notice to the District | true. They confirmed it. Then the three took a walk together and talked the matter over in the street. She told the MALLEYS that she desired to go at once to New York, and assigned as a reason that she did not want to be mixed up in the matter.

Now, how could she have any fear or apprehension of being mixed up in the matter if, as she steadfastly maintains, she had not seen JENNIE CRAMER for two or three days before her death, and had no knowledge or belief as to the cause of her death?

While it is not yet shown that a murder was committed, or if a murder was commit-

## Mr. Beck's Idea.

Mr. BECK of Kentucky is reported to have said that he thinks it would be a very graceful and proper thing for the Democrats to elect some Republican to be President pro tem, of the Senate.

We had understood that Mr. BECK was a Democrat, or at all events that he calls himself such when election time comes around down in Kentucky. As such he ought to believe that the country would be the better for the ascendancy of Democratic doctrines and methods in any department duty to secure that ascendancy wherever the Senate to the Republicans, and to provide a Republican successor to Vice-President ARTHUR, when the Democrats have

If Mr. BECK has ceased to believe that the

to until conformable to what he declares to ing and applying when the opportunity offers, he ought to leave the party without further ado, and let Kentucky elect a man in his place who believes what he professes

> SIT DUDLEY MARJORIBANKS, whom Mr. GLADSTONE sends up to the Lords, is one more addition to the now long list of commercial nobles. An English king some four centuries age created one DE LA Pole, whom he styled his beloved merchant, a duke in recognition of value received," but thenceforward until the reign of George III. a successful trader had small chance of ennoblement, nor would he have had any then but that Pirr Insisted on the preferment of his friend Robert SMITE. Even then he could only get the King to give an Irish peerage, which he estimated far below an English baronetey; but the thin edge had been got in, and, being driven further a few years later, SMITH, a very worthy person, became a peer of the United Kingdom. By slow degrees others of his vocation were raised to the upper House, prominent among them being a man of Hebrew stock, Sir Sampson Gipcon, who became Lord EARDIEY. Then came BAR ING. Lord ASHBURTON, and, later, Lord OVER-STONE, head of the banking house of Jones LOYD & Co., and probably to-day the most moneyed man in England. It is remarkable that, although the brewers have long ranked among England's wealthiest sons, it was reserved for an Irish brewer first to reach the upper House, in the person of Sir Anthun Guinness, whom Dublin stout-excellent it is, too-has converted into Lord ARDILAWN.

This last new peer also illustrates the power of beer. He is partner in a great London brewery, and his father died senior partner in Courts's bank, and very rich.

The London Times says there has been no evidence before the Falmouth court to disprove Mr. O'Donovan Rossa's statement that he was not concerned in blowing up the Doterel. That, however, is a very negative way of putting the case. Has any evidence been brought forward to prove that the Doterel was not blown up with a coal torpedo?

The city of Lima now begs for an armistice, in order to get rid of the Chilian army. The need of the hour is not an armistice, but a peace. That could be arranged in a few days. so as to relieve Lima of her unwelcome guests

One of the grievances of workingmen in Pennsylvania and New Jersey is the store order system. For years efforts have been made in both States to remove it by legislative action. since the employers stuck to it tenaciously. But though act after act has been passed for this purpose, the skill of lawyers has always been successfully invoked, either to pick some flaw in the legislation or to devise some way of getting around it. It was thought, however, that Mr. SCHNATTERLY's bill, passed at Harrisburg last winter, to take effect this month, could not be defeated by any tricks. Nevertheless, the company stores, alter procuring legal advice, have hit on a form of account book which, they think, will destroy the intent of the Legislature. Whether this will succeed remains to be seen : meanwhile, the operators do not seem to care for the evil consequences of thus showing the workingmen how the laws which they are besought to respect can be defied and nullified. year after year.

Mr. George, the English runner, is to be 'thoroughly extended," the cable notifies us. by having choice amateurs run against him Perhaps had he properly improved the recent visit of the American runner, Mr. MYERS, he would have been sufficiently extended. Or, if Mr. Gronge will bring his legs to this country. some of our amateurs will probably be giad to help extend them.

Don José MARIA VALVERDE, Auditor of the Royal Court of Appeals of Havana, Cuba, is in this country studying our prison system. On Tuesday, when visiting the Albany Penitentiary, he was pleased with what he saw, and Don Jose will not see anything to make him writhe in any of our prisons. If he could contrive to secure incarceration as a prisoner for s few months, he would undoubtedly learn more than he now possibly can.

The record of domestic tragedies as revealed in the newspapers of yesterday is remarkable. In Milwaukee, HERMAN HILDEN shot his mother and her paramour; in Boston, FRANCIS C. PEASE murdered his wife and at tempted to commit suicide; in Willimantie, WILLIAM NYE endeavored to kill his young wife, and failing, killed himself; in Troy, Ala., DAVID JOHNSON shot and killed his father, who was maltreating his mother; in this city, George Ryan was arrested for endeavoring to kill his wife by striking her with an axe; in Pulaski, Tenn., FLETCHER HAR-GRAVE shot and killed M. P. EZEEL, who was in company with a man who was cloping with HARGRAVE'S sister: in Chicago, JAMES B. DUN-CAN killed THOMAS H. LOWRY, of whom he was icalous; in Dubuque, of the McManon family two died insane two became incane in consequence, and the father, the only survivor, is ill unto death; in Tarrytown, GROEGE BALDWI was killed while defending his son from the attack of two negroes. A peculiarity of this lurid record is that none of the tragedies took place in the far West,

Although dwellers in the city seldom realize personally the effects of a prolonged drought, New Yorkers cannot now fail to do so. The parks were never in such a lamentable condition. The grass is withered and dead, and a dry and yellow sod takes the place of green grass; the leaves on the trees, not only in parks but all over the city, are slowly drying on the branches, and in many places rapidly falling to the earth. Shrubs and plants are dying. Dust fills the air. Rain was never more

needed than now in New York. The telegraph brought no better news yesterday than that there have been coplous rains in the Northwest. Unfortunately for the East, the wind all day resterday blew hot from the south, but toward night it shifted to westward, and there are reasonable hopes of rain here before long. One peculiarity noticed by farmers is that, while the drought continues, the moon is a particularly wet one. It hangs in the heavens in such a position that no amount of imagination can conceive of its being able to hold a drop of water; nor could even the most imaginary powder horn be hung safely upon the crescent.

The victory won by the American cricketers over the Canadians, this week, in the annual international match, was, of course, not surprising, as the same thing has happened in every such match for the last twenty years. But as this year the Newhalls of Philadeiphia and one or two other famous crickelers of that city, could not go to Hamilton, the Canadians were thought to have a better chance for changing the record of uniform defeat at the hands of the American players. Most of the Canadian team, however, visiting Philadelphia a short time since, in a temporary organization, known as I Zingari, for preliminary practice, had been beaten by the individual clubs there, so that there was really no ground for supposing that they could compete successfully with a picked combination of these clubs, even with the New-HALLS, LAW, and other cracks left out. The Canadians had the best howlers in the Dominion in their team-LOGAN, TERRIE. and GILLEAU; they had also most or all of their best batsmen-Behan, Gillespie, Guennien OGDEN, RAY, WAUD, MORRISON, and others. But their defeat was decisive, the Americans winning by no fewer than eleven wickets. Ten out of the twelve of the American team consisted. as usual, of Philadelphia players, the additions being J. R. MOORE of Staten Island and F. C. Invine of Detroit. The bowling and fleiding of the Americans were of the highest order, thus accounting for the difficulty of the Canadians in making scores of any great magnitude. Although R. S. NEWHALL and other high scorers were not in the American team this year, HAINES, G. C. THAYES, and BROWN all surpassed the ton score made in either innings

on the Canadian side. The American nativeborn amateur players having this year beater both the Canadians and the English resident players, the latter, as usual, reenforced by the professionals, an interesting match might be made by the best amateurs of All Canada, aided by the best amateurs among English residents in the United States, against a Philadelphia native-born amateur team. This would pre-

sumably give the Canadiana a reenforcement,

and thus make a more even match for the

Americans. The Hay Fever Association met in the White Mountain region last Tuesday, and elected officers for the coming year; but the remaining business was so onerous that an adjournment had to be taken until next Monday. Why are the victims of hay fever the only invalids who form a society to meet annually and exchange condolences? We never hear of a Consumptives' Society, or a Liver Complaint League, or a Tie Douloureux Congress. But the devotees of hay fever are enthusiasts who seem to find a sort of fascinaion in their complaint, so that in their associa-

in sympathetic speczes. The two foolhardy men who last year sailed from this country to London in a sixteenoot boat have now added to their foolbardiness by sailing back. According to reports, they arrived at Cape Breton just in time, for their little craft was leaking and nearly disabled. Just what return these men get for their adventures they do not say.

tion they can make mutual progress and indulge

The lawyers who are endeavoring to prove that the man who claims to be Vincenzo Rg-BELLO, a New Orleans fruit seller, is in fact GIUSEPPE Esposito, the Sicilian bandit, are not having smooth sailing in their undertaking. When the Italian was brought here in chains from New Orleans, it looked as if they would make short work of him; but weeks and months have gone by and the alleged brigand has not yet been sent to Italy. The longer he remains n Ludlow street jail the stronger grows the evidence that he is not the bandit. The case thus far has not reflected glory upon those who claim to be acting for the Italian Government.

Bad news comes from Indiana concerning the Quakers. It is rare news, too, for Quakers seldom figure as such in lawsuits, and this news is that the White Lick Quakers are at law. CATHARINE MULLOY, dying, bequeathed \$3,000 to the White Lick Quarterly Meeting of Morgan County. Unfortunately, there are two societies. each claiming to be the White Lick Quarterly Meeting, and each naturally claims the money: and so the courts have been called upon to decide the case. The plaintiff society claims the money on the ground that it is the true society, representing the progressive wing of the Church; the defendant society makes a like ciaim, on the ground that it is the orthodox society, that it holds to all the old doctrines customs, and usages of the original society and that the plaintiffs have departed from the practices and faith of the fathers. Expert testimony as to what constitutes a real, genuine original Quaker will be read with interest.

## SOME TIMELY REFLECTIONS. Republican Hatred of Tilden

From the Buffalo Courses We hate the persons whom we have injured with a more intense hatred than those who have injured is; and doubtless one explanation of that constant pers den may be found in that contemptible trait of humas

nature. The Republican party cheated Mr. Pilden out of the Presidency of the United States, and earnest Republi-causean never forgive him for having been a martyr to their party imiguity. He is a Democrat who took a lead ing part in crushing the worst municipal Ring in the pers of the Democratic organization. Chosen Governo affairs of the State for the good of the people, opposes corruption, reduced expenditures, and cut down taxa-tion, exhibiting such an example of wistom and economy in the management of public affairs that a venal or extravagant Administration will not be possible in New

canvass, depending for success more upon an appeal to his own record as a reference than to party prejudices and passions. He received a majority of the popular vote, but had to undergo the bumiliation of seeing his opponent inaugurated in his place. Not only was the ore most political honor of our times snatched away from ffice, which would have turned to services of untold seed in his hands, were squandered on a good-natured abecile, who was not merely incapable of reforming old abuses, but had not even ability enough to keep his own officials from steading the public money. In the course of his public career Mr. Tilden had never confescended to more partisanship, and had incurred the distrust of many Democrats on account of his seeming disregard of the interests of the party; but he met no generous con sideration from Republicans at any point in his career. Whenever he accomplished an acknowledged public good his motives were aspersed. His achievement as a King breaker were declared to be tricks to aid him in gaining the Governorship; his virtues as a Governor were interpreted as revived against him, and the United States Governmen flicials were employed to blacken his good name by presecuting venations tax suits. Even when he was windled out of the Presidency he was pursued into pri tarities were criticised, his character for truth and honor was made a mere mock. The supposed feebleness of his calth was a thing to libe and jeer about. The revela ion of the fact that some of the Returning Board rascal to Florida and Lomeiana, whom the Republicans bought and would have concluded a bargain with them if he had as preof positive that he had attempted the crime which he would not allow his friends to commit even in the in-terest of right, and which Republican leaders perpetrated in the interest of wrong. For the four years dur office to which he had been elected, and pock eted the salary to which he was entitled, he had to endure the meanest abuse. The Republican presacted on the theory that he was to be a candidate in 1880 are reputation in order to justify the trand of late. Even when Mr. Tibles entharew from public life, and another man became the representative of the Democracy, the pulitical bloodhounds could not be called all burkens beging after him all through the canvess of last year Now again, in obedience to their guilty instinct of natred, Republican newspapers begin the new canvess with an attack on Timen. Once more they have set him up as a possible Presidential candidate; and in their tear lest he should be nonmared by the Democracy in 1884, they are bent upon deing what they can to make the next three years of his life integrable. Was there ever an americal so wronged as this man, whose only crime has been that be made ordinary politics look shameful by hirmshim the people an example of pure and efficient government We began by saying that men hate those they have cronced, we close by saving that men hate those they fear. This Republican natted of Tilden may, therei

# ion of his political strength.

not only a tribute to his political virtue, but an indica

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I wish to e informed h a man bern in the United State on the dist semeration can become a French sit of the United States of not. Basin kercang. BROOKERS, Aug. 16.

Any citizen of the United States born in this country may become President. Naturalized sitizens, born abroad, are debarred from that office. If you wish to become President you must, moreover, have lived for fourteen years in the United States, and be 35 years of age.

## How to fict at the Will of the People.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: Undoubtedly the Democratic party should be united, but I fear there are too many Halls in the way. You say the State onvention must ascertain the will of the people in the Assumbly districts. But how are the delegates to the According districts, which to clost designates to the State Couraction of a Callin door the Convention can easily securities to the wind for people. It that is not done, is not faminary again, as the best? Threshold the entire State the district the entire State the district the entire State the district the entire that the Object the entire State the district the entire that the district the entire state is designed as a second country of the state of the entire that the e

### Was it Not the First Accident? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The men

who are compeled to hold the electric light every day in Madison square should stand and work under the circular platform steady an the poles, and the platform strottle be structured by reast at 1 possible acculents that that of last week if the Correler with make the queries he may learn that the Correler with make the gueries he may learn that the last accelert was not the first and onto one in Linion square.

B. I. Buttle Daw Yune Sun. THE MEEK STUMPER OF ORIG.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Senator Sherman's intention to stump Ohio for Foster is announced in the Administration papers. This is Sherman, the ex-Secretary of the Treasury, whom Foster cheated at Chicago by turning against him, while pretending to be working for his nomination for President

There is something pitiable in the treatment John Sherman has received, even when his own outrageous abuse of the public service is considered. He might be described as The Man in a Corner, or the one who dare not say his soul is his own, he is so at the mercy of his enemies. He would as soon see Foster at Land's End as Governor again. Nevertheless, he is compelled to take the stump for his election. The crookedness of his operations in the Treasury Department is the hook in Sherman's nose, wherewith Blaine and Foster and the rest of them are leading him around.

Readers will remember how Mr. Windom's late Treasury investigation was suddenly and unaccountably squeiched-hushed up and stopped at the moment the true Sherman strata were struck. In this way Sherman is saved up for the sake of Foster, and is compelled to go on the stump in Ohio and do penance.

There is special cruelty to Sherman in this, or there is special danger in the prospect for Foster. Reasons exist for believing it is the latter. It is said Hayes, the Fraudulent, will show himself in the canvass for the rescue of Foster The generation has seen no greater enormity than the Hayes Administration, whereof John Sherman was manager-in-chief. It is the corruptions of the Treasury Department that Foster shakes over the head of the ex-Secretary. causing him to tremble. When Sherman begins to speak for the man he so supremely hates, it will be a very proper time for saying something more about the Treasury operations under his administration.

It is submitted that the completent Granger Secretary Windom has been brought into the service of Sherman quite too cheaply, and that in trying to carry the ex-Secretary he is liable to break himself down: cheap for Sherman, but dear for Windom. Every motive that should operate with him lies in the opposite direction. It is not Foster, but himself, that Sherman is trying to save, and in helping him Windom is committing suicide. Foster has got both of them where he is master over their actions. Windom has been taken up on the mountain both by the crafty Governor and the supplicating ex-Secretary. In the end he will not possess a patch of all that is promised him. But the Ohio Boy from Minnesots may yet save himself if he has the courage to do right.

The Ohio canvass will soon open. Haistend, M., in the Cincinnali Commercial, is manufacturing motioss and watchwords where with to raily the Republican voters for Foster. The laisest is:

We would as soon see Guiteau perdoned as Conkling appointed Secretary of State." No one has proposed to appoint Mr. Conkling Secretary of State, but that doesn't matter.

Hayes puts it in a manner a triffe different, He says the issue is: "Guiteau or Garfield." This is irmoring Foster altogether. Some may conclude that these things do not indicate confidence in victory.

During Hayes's fraudulent term, he was so intensely for temperance that unfiltered lemonate was not permitted at Whits House dinners. Now that temperance is before the people of Ohio as a practical question, Hayes is found on the side of the tipplers.

Some conclude that the exalting of Guiteau over Conkling is little strained and somewhat coarse. In a canvass where John Sherman and Secretary Windom has been brought into the

Some conclude that the exalting of Guiteau over Conking is a little strained and somewhat coarse. In a canvass where John Sherman and Hayre, the Fraudulent, are to do the stumping and furnish the virtuous element, people will see the propriety of not being too nice. The friends of Mr. Conking will, of course, not find fault, but work with a hearty good will for this man Foster.

## That Planing Meteor.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Why does E. O. say "strange meteor!" We never see any given neteor but once; hence they are always strangers. If by strange T. E. O. means unaccountable, he is in error, since meteors are accounted for and explained in a man-

er satisfactory to the generality of reasoners. T. E. O. says it did, was retarded in its progress by the increasing density of the atmosphere. Increased friction ensued, and a rapid increase in heat, which changed the pair bine of the meteoric mass to a deep fisme color, and caused conflagration and expansion simultaneously. The case is usual, and perfectly simple. A mass of inert matter moving through the color vacuum of the planetary spaces suffers to chance, and does not burn, because there is nothing to kindle it. It attracted by the earth sufficiently to be brought to a tendency to the earth sufficiently to be brought to a tendency to the earth sufficiently to be brought to a tendency to the earth sufficiently to be brought to a tendency to the earth sufficiently to be brought to a tendency to the earth sufficiently to be brought to a tendency to the earth sufficiently to be brought to a tendency to the earth sufficiently to be brought to a tendency to the earth sufficiently as production resistance from our atmosphere, takes fire and burns up; or course looking bigger when in a flame than when first becoming white hot. r. E. O. save it did, was retarded in its progress by the

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: THE SUN gave a graphic account a few days since of the terror of the negroes at a "colored camp meeting" in Connecticut,

caused by a small dog running through the camp. groes? There is no such thing-can be no such thing-among negroes; and they should understand that whatever

other horrors they may have to fear in this world, they re perfectly safe from mad dogs and hydrophobia. STEVANS HOUSE, Sept. 1.

A Contented Militimman. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In reply to the letter from "Private." I would like to express my views. Before I enlisted I was waited upon by a comnittee of three gentlemen, who fully explained to me the duties that would be required of me and the penal-ties for delinquencies. This I hopestly believe to be genthes for delinquencies. This knowesty power to be sen-erally the rule. I hever yet have heard of a man's being impresoned for neglect of duty or mon-payment of flows on account of ill health, or loss of work, or sick has and traddle in his ramity if he was worthy of the heap and sympathy as the follow soldiers. I have seen a number of the control of the soldiers. I have seen a number of the control of the soldiers of the seen and the have been taken up and excused. That the Sational council does a veryly deal with those who can and will not do their duty!

The Booths in Fulton Street. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Have the essent of stores in Fullon street any eights! How about the boothet. What right has the city to but them there? New York, Sept 1. Fullor Strate!

### A Celebrated Person Upset. From the Philadelphia Pime

Hank Monk, the famous Bocky Mountain stage driver, whose boast was that he had never had an upset, and who was the hero of Horace Greeley's stage ride as related by Artennus Ward, came to grief one day last seek. His singe was turned pottem side up while he was the driver, and when he had for a passenger ex-Attorney deneral Devens. The old cabinet officer was accompanied by his daughter, by a clergyman, and by a professor, on their way from Lake Taboe to Carson, Nev. Monk feels very hadly about the accident, and he is soid to be locking around for a site for a tumbstone.

## The Plute Harvest.

The Piutes are having a big fandange, or shift dame at Big Scandar, her a significant of the district which will continue several days. From seach the ladians will guesat to Table Mountain to Levelock the Indians will preast to Table Mountain to harvest the pine init cross, which is said to be necessarily heavy this season. Some years ago the Indians penalty exchanged the nots for an equal quantity or flour, but of last they are three or hour delicated as a flattesant fail of last they are three will probably be a reduction; the price. The coules which couldn't be note are called in the first three as the said couldn't be not a reduction. The first hand save to mist this year, turne will probably be a reduction; the price. The coules which couldn't be noted, are called from the freeze by the squaws and thrown to large this where they are reasoned until the world scales polyand for the first per flow pathered and sacked for the first per could be suffered and sacked for the first pending the best almost exclusively on pine must for food turing the Winter, and when the crop faciled the red inen as flored from hunger.

### A Barber Speculator. From the Charmonte Gagerte.

Mr. Charles Fox had entered a tonsorial es-Mr. Charles Fox had entered a tonsorial establishment and solumited has see to the reson of one of the coloured gentlement, whe, of colors, enterthined him on all the topics of the size of the large had been lathered and shared and the other was just undergoing the first overaint when a dasky then do it he harber risks a factorially to absolute. The dasks the harber dropped has rathered and escaled of in the moddle of a temperature, and escaled of in the moddle of a temperature, and with no further explanation than "you to so to the bucket down, a farfied for the door. Mr. Fox suggested middle that his lace tracket that a immetry which is necessary to beauty. The speculator only answered as no rushind out the door. Our metry which is necessary to beauty.

### A Fair Archer. From the Parision.

Miss Legh has made the highest score on record in shioting the national round at the grand Western problem needing head in Bath. She but the target with every one of her 148 alrows, and made three consecuing golds, the total amounting to 840, heing some 55 points in selvance of Mrs. Buttle infliction onequalies. points in advance of Mrs. Blitt's bittlerto unequalical scale of 70% made at Leading Lot 1 and there excellent Miss Lega a performance is well be fest abunce instead their the fact, that only two continued odd in fact five com-peting managed to bit the far-ext of fer-anise actions out of the Miss Legh mover scored a single miss out of 98 arrows.

Capt. John Cowden has been sounding the man it Fass-the tannon both sufrance and finist word, bur less of water where the the comment has paid on thirty best. Appearing dreckeds all working on the sale set improved methods, keeps the channel open.

## Apples Haked in the Sun.

From the Points Times. H. Wells strolled into our office last Friday and anowed us a red astrakhan apple, one side of which was entirely based. It was the effects of 150 Fabres-best and all on the same tree were annuarly affected.

## THE BIGNAL SERVICE BUREAU.

Its Growth and Its Extravagance. WASHINGTON, Aug. 31,-Attention was reently called by THE SUN to the expensive luxury and prodigality in the Signal Service Weather Bureau rendering possible and easy just such enormous defalcations as that of Howgate. It would seem preposterous for any man of common sense to have been aware of the career of Howgate, and not know that something was wrong. The truth is, though, that altogether too much confidence is placed in the 'honor" of army officers. They handle immense sums, and so lax is the general system that pecuiation is never or rarely unearthed until it reaches the magnitude of operations like those of ex-Paymaster Hodge or Howgate. But the really bad feature in the premises is the signal service itself; and the ease with which thousands of dollars were stolen only shows the wasteful extravagance with which demands are made upon the Government. And the ready compliance of Congress, without the slightest examination, supports the position long taken by The Sun in regard to the readiess and dishonest misapplication of the public funds. The signal service now costs over a million dollars a year, and has on its rolls quite five hundred employees. To see how deceiving it is, the fact can be stated that its employees, openly allowed in the annual bills by Congress, are limited to two eighteen hundred dollar clerks and a messenger at seven hundred dollar twenty. Still it has a small army of men, from scientists at four thousand a year down to many messengers at I two and six hundred. Besides these are the detailed officers and enlisted men the signal service itself; and the ease with which

hese are the detailed officers and enlisted men who, although with much grumbling, are paid these are the detailed officers and enisted men who, aithough with much grumbling, are paid from the army appropriations.

A little more than ten years ago, Feb. 9, 1870, Henry L. Dawes of Massachusetts, now Senator and then Representative, had an amendment tacked on the Army Appropriation bill appropriating fifty thousand deliars for taking meteorological observations and giving notice on the Northern lakes and scaboard of the approach and force of storms. This appropriation was the follower of a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to provide for taking meteorological observations at the military stations and other points in the interior of the continent. Which the Signal Officer, Myer, had projected because his former occupation was gone. This proved the entering wedge, and business becam with twenty-live enisted men. But, in the language of Myer to Congress, the service was capable of an indefinite extension, and, before the first year clapsed, a request was made and granted for a deficiency of \$20,000.

A fight commenced, however, because the

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S20,000.

A fight commenced, however, because the money was drawn from the allowances for the army and credited to that account. This was obviated in the usual way, and the next appropriation became a part of the Omnibus bill, and with the phraseology changed, the allowance was \$102.451. It was for meteorological and other instruments, telegraphing, and other instruments, telegraphing and fifty sergents, 30 exporais, and 270 privates—a small army oil 450 men.

Acting upon the recommendation of Howgate, who controlled the purse, the ast estimate submitted was for "observation and report of storms," 4400,000, but Congress reduced this to \$375,000. Next comes for "construction, maintenance, and repair of military telegraphings," \$75,000. Then we have in another bill, for "expenses of the signal service equipment and stores," \$10,500. Again, for "printing and binding, office of the Chief Signal Officer," \$35,000. This last is a little singular, in the light of an explanation which will be shortly given. And for two clerks and a messenger, \$4,250. The commissioned officers detailed to this corps and the ensisted men are paid from the army appropriation, the first according to rank, with extra allowances, and the latter on "general service," from \$800 to over \$1,100 a year, according to grade and length of service. The average cost of the weather stations, exclusive of telegraphing and the pay and maintenance of the enlisted observers, is a fraction over \$284 a year.

The home office in this city is an extensive

over \$384 a year.
The home office in this city is an extensive The home office in this city is an extensive institution. It involves the employment of scientists at heavy saiaries; it has a printing establishment, engravers, and littlographers, and still pays large sums annually for such work; and this issupplemented by snother institution across the river called Fort Whipple originally, where from filtw to a hundred men are kept to make "a Roman houday" for the officers whenever they choose to galivant that way; and, of course, a large band to furnish music for the occasion, which is named the Signal Corps Band. Without further details, this is the enterprise which, from small beginnings, has at last become able to cope successfully with even the General of the Army, and which, of rapid and remarkable growth, shows no signs of abstement, particularly with the Howgates to seize all advantages allowed by a weak supervision and lax administration of affairs.

### Land Speculation-The Menonaltes From the Turner of Chies

The first thing that strikes the visitor before he has been six hours in Winnipez is the tremendous rage going on for speculating in land. Large sums of money are being made, and one man, by no means one of the large-st speculators, has without doubt realized \$20,000 since the spring. Go where you will, there is nothing but land talked. Knots cluster round the hotels and in every public place, and will all the one absorbing topic is—land! Auction sales go on absorbing topic is—land! Auction sales go on absorbing topic is—land! Auction sales go on severy evening, and lots are soid actomly in Winnipeg, but all over the country. Winnipeg shows great signs of substantial and active business. Good buildings are being put up, and high rates of rent obtained.

Between Emerson and Nelsonville there are some fifteen or twenty villages, composed of from twenty to twenty-five houses in each, and rejoicing in such names as limite, Eight-mile Town, Ten-mile Town &c. In several of these there is a church and school; but though the villages look fairly neat, on closer inspection of cleanliness, and, however mons they may be, do not carry out the next maxim to godiness. The flores of the houses are of a composite. The first thing that strikes the visitor be-

of cleanliness, and, however pous they may be, do not carry out the next maxim to god iness. The fleors of the houses are of a composite material, and the same roof covers the horses and the chickens and the rost of the family. The houses are mostly that their with prairie grass, and consequently are very inflammable. One village was passed which had been recently burned down and was consequently discrete. burned down, and was consequently descried. For fuel the Mennoultes dry the manure and cut it into bricks, making a sert of peat of it.

cut it into bricks, making a sort of peat of it, wood being very scarce.

The stables were separated from the dwelling house, and everything was next and clean. The Mennonites are an intelligent looking race, and in some things quick to learn. One young man was met who, although he had only been in the country some three years, spoke English fluently. One thing is certain, the Mennonites intend keeping to themselves and have no intend keeping to themselves and have no intend of marrying or giving in tharrace with the children of the land. At first some of the girls went out to service, but one having got married, the order went forth that all the others were to return home at once, which was done. As a race they are thrifty and industrous but their neighbors say that the women do most of the work. An orea fitch about a mile in leach beautifully dug and with the turf neady banked up on each side, was said to be all someon were also to be seen in the fleids.

The cross were lair but by no means good.

up on each side, was said to be an works have a number of women were assed to be seen in the fleids.

The crois were fair, but by no means good, the seed used having been of an inferior quality, and in addition to this the senson was dry. From the first turning no cool crois were to be seen, and certainly none of that twenty bushess an acre which it is said can be produced. The great drawback to the Mennenties seems to be their poverty, no money teans on faind, and nearly an trade having to be carried on by barrier. There are nicity of people willing to sell berses, &c., bathen, but they say they can get nothing out farm produce in resum, on some of the farms herds of cattle numbering about two bundred were seen, and these were of fairly goed grade. The Mennenties also supply Winapped largely with pouliry and ergs. The impression, however, seems general that the Mennonies have more land than they can cultivate, and that the remainder should be denoted by than they can cultivate, and that the remainder should be disposed of for actual settlement. The conditions under which the land was given to them have not been carried out, though extra time has been granted.

Where, oh, where is Benlamin Butler, That tearless c. sef of the Massachusetts tribe. With with as sharp as the blades or a cutler, And spirit above a threat or a pribat He sails at his case on the bill my occan, Afar where appliers and stress words blow, and, heediess of all but the waves' commutant, He is 310g low.

Where, oh, where is Samuel Tilden,

The man of all men that public this ves hate.
Who cush to have been in the White House buildin'. And still is able to watch and to wait. He watches and waits, and adds to his barrel. No less than he dot several summers ago, And, while the mint factions becare and quarret, tie i- lying our.

Where, oh, where is the Stalwart Boscoe, Who once to the year did so highly ski Who gave to the fixmes, as send timey, his Masrow, Ami walked the plank of the perate that He bears as the Half Broads would and shirt him, And, while they are pure od and we read an in his him,

Where, oh, where is Allon 65. Thurman, Who made for the receive a gallant's fight, Who knows that in at ite of Multhews and Sherman, The totare will show that his course was right? Though now the monepoles triningh o'er him. He anows that this cannot always be so. And, while they be authors strut before him.

## BUNBEAMA

-The Westminster law courts, London,

re to be pulled down in April next. -Mrs. Julia Ward Howe is described as acting in amateur theatricals at Newport with success

-George Doane, a leading lawyer at Erie, Pa., became insane at a camp meeting, and believes he is the youncest of twenty-three sons of Jehovah.

Mrs. Jessie Freemont Ferris, a niece of Gen. John C. Fremont, made her debut as an actress at Rochester this week, with the intention of remaining on

the stage. -" The truth is," as seen by the Retailer, ingrnal devoted to alcohol, "that the world neve

drank so moderately or judiciously of all beverages as at present." -The Boston Investigator's way of saying

"He died" is as follows: "He passed the boundary which limits our knowledge of the duration of individual consciousness." -The name is lacking in this Western item of news: "An eminent Judge of Indiana, now in-dulging in his annual debauch, has broken a fare bank at

the Housier capital." -The diversion of a fire company at Sevmour, Ind., is to run their engine to the residences or per-sons who have become objectionable, and drive them out by flooding the houses.

-There are now nearly a thousand applications for membership to the Falstaff Club, in London, and they are being received daily. The entrance fee is to guiness and the annual subscription 10 guineas -Official returns now published give the

number of cases of diphtheria in Bussia in 1879 as over 83, 000. In the Kharkoff Government 33 per cent of the ick die; in the Poitava Government, 40 per cent.

—A Philadelphia mail carrier delivered his own love letters, but that method of courtship failed of pleasant results, for the girl broke her word are promising to marry him, and he is suing her for damages

... The widow of the late M. de Villemes sant died recently at the chateau of his daughter, Mme Jouvin, near Marly. She was entitled to an income of about 500,000 francs per annum from the Paris Figure, which will be continued to her children. -Gertie Hamilton took a small dose of morphine at Sioux City, not because she wished to die, but in order to touch the heart of the man she leved. The

plan succeeded. On recovering, she learned that he had wallowed poison in earnest, and was dead. -Among the persons who recently received the decoration of "paimes academiques" from M. Jules Ferry, the French Minister of Public Instruction who accompanied her husband on his mission through

-Chang, the Chinese glant, as pictured in Western circus advertisements alongside persons of presumably ordinary stature, is not less than twenty-five feet high, though his real height is eight feet; and Ton Thumb, who is now about three and a half, is made to appear less than two. -The Dreamers are a new Minnesota sect,

who believe that dreams are revelations of divinity, and only need correct interpretation to serve as guides to holy living. Their leader professes peculiar experineto him to be interpreted. -Atlanta is the defendant in a lawsuit for \$20,000 damages, because the police, on the order of the Superintendent, have excluded negroes from a public

park. The plaintiff has been repeatedly arrested and

locked up over night for insisting on entering the park and the lawyers say that his case is a good one. -At private parties in St. Petersburg people have been introducing themselves who had received no invitations, and the exclusion of these intruders has refuse to receive tudividuals connected with the Government will not in future be allowed to go to Court

left the stage with the intention of never returning to it When she first said so, it was thought that an increase of pay would change her mind, or that she simed at some incidental advertising, but she steadlastly refuses to make an engagement for next season on any terms. -Some time ago it was proposed to place in the Louve, as a memento of M. objects that adorned his private study. It is now decided that a special Thiers salle shall be formed in the Loners

-Annie Louise Cary seems to have really

study, and containing the fine collection of bronzes, old Sevres, terra cous, Ac., formed by M. Thiera -Ex-Gov. Hendricks of Indiana says a word for ministers' sons among whom he things that had ones are really rare. They make the best of our authors, teachers, and editors. "When men of this kind have become worthless." he thinks, "It may have arisen from their want of husiness training, by which they did

stimulation of their parents." -Humors of Parliament reported by Mr. Labouchere: When Mr. Gladstone last week was inflictof the former colleagues of the latter gentleman is re-ported to have said: "This is really too cruel; it is like eating a woman." Asked what he thought of the Irish Land bill, a cynical Ministerialist replied: "It is like the

seems that the ships were wrecked after that date, and receded. In oid times the sea evidently came up to the walls or the town, while at present there is half a mile of dry land between the walls and the harbor, and where great ships ruste not very long ago the beamonive now

-A curious murder case tried at the Bourbes du Rhone Assies has resulted in a verliet : acquittal. On June 25, as the ushers at the Lycee at Als were dising in the relectory, one of them named Guide vany suddenly produced a revolver and fired at a conrate, one Justani, who foll dead on the spot. Guiderzut had been for some time the miserable butt of his colforcines, among whom Justand was the most unmercital he had been starmatized with the opmodrims name a Figure the emilieum "Pressan," uttered by Jussaud, half maddened from and led to the homicide. Eighteen

proventions. The accused was acquitted. There is a story that the popular hymn "The Sweet By and By," was the work of two net while drunk. Joseph P. Webster, who composed the music, died several years ago. Dr. S. F. Bennett author of the verses, lives at Richmond, III. He says that the charge of intoxication is untrue, though Websier was The Sweet By and By" was one of the pieces handly produced for it. The suggestion came from a chance to north by Webster, who was habitually despondent that all would be well "by and by." Bennett at once made fidle, which was his customary aid in composition 150 hymn hock hall its day, and is torgetten, but this one time is put into every new publication of the kind, and has a sale of about 10,000 copies a year in sheet form Dr. Bennett says that he and Webster were not ortholex Christians when the hymn was written, and that he is now even less a believer.

-The circus promises so gorgeously and picturally made on the walk of inland towns are concomparison. An Iowa lawyer prepared to punish a mon ager for railing to give a performance according to the advertisement, and former it a soit to recover the 50 which he had paid for the case but the show man relative. the money to save transfer. The largest of these contents are quite as guilty as the small ones. Complaints all made of performances little more than an hour line at lacking many of the sovertied features. A time the year is to open only one ticket office when the cross of certain to be into cose and so compet the properties of preferring speculators at an alwance on the reform price. Another is to mivertise the most starting feats be performed in the open air, such as amone fallows at cosmon and leaps from high bridges, and thus new multiples, who, lisarpoints tingetting a free slow. Will pay for a linearist to the resta. -Prof. Haxley, in his closing address at

the first manimum valued as given graved the mass of the first limit of any mass for the Andrey limit of excess with the confidence with the first limit of the Andrey and once skidy drawning dates due were two to perform specialises and once or a way of the resultance to the very table known to be seen to be a very table to be a seen to be the careas of a dead but the fit is a section the Greek surpress under the fit course main permission to exceede the exceedent income their courses.